The People's Korea

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SERIALS DIVISION

—Int'l Confab for Nuke-free Korea Held in Pyongyang—

New Dimension Is Given to Struggle for Denuclearization of Peninsula

To find ways to remove the increasing danger of nuclear holocaust in Korea, the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula was held on September 6-8 in the DPRK's capital city of Pyongyang, and issued a 7-point declaration. **(See declaration on page 3)**

The participants were 93 delegations and delegates representing political parties, states, governments and organizations from 80 countries and 32 international and national organizations, as well as a number of outstanding personalities involved in the struggle for peace and democracy. **(See a list of participants on page 7)**

The Pyongyang declaration made public on the final day demands:

1) The design, test, production, stockpile, possession, deployment, proliferation and use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula be prohibited;

2) The installation of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops be outlawed;

3) Korea be neutral by cancelling any military treaty of aggressive character and by foiling all attempts to establish a new military alliance;

4) Military exercises be ended and the number of troops and weapons be reduced;

5) 1984-proposed tripartite talks and a 3-way military negotiation be realized and presently stalled north-south dialogues be resumed to create detente;

6) The 24th Olympic Games be co-hosted by the two parties;

7) Korea be reunified on the basis of the 1972 three principles of independence, peace and national unity as a means of securing an everlasting peace.

The declaration, which depicts the Korean nation as a double victim of national division and the threat of nuclear calamities, was sent to the heads of state and government and the parliaments of all countries, including the U.N. secretary general, the president of the International Olympic Committee and the U.S. president.

A call for Korea's denuclearization: International peace meet held in Pyongyang on Sep. 6-8.

3-day Session

President Kim Il Sung on September 6 received foreign guests attending the conference.

Besides delegates from overseas, foreign diplomats staying in the DPRK and representatives of Korea's political parties and social organizations were present at the conference, which was presided over by Lucio Luzzatto, Chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

At the first plenary meeting, the attendants elected an 11-member presidium and chose as Secretary General Guy Dupre, who serves as Secretary General of Mr. Luzzatto's committee.

"On Withdrawing Nuclear Weapons from South Korea and Turning the Korean Peninsula into a Nuclear-free Peace Zone" was adopted as an item on the agenda of the conference.

After reports the item on the agenda by Chairman Luzzatto and Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary, of the WPK CC, foreign delegates took the floor.

On September 6, which fell on the final day of the 8th non-aligned summit conference in Harare, the Pyongyang meeting sent a letter to Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the summit meeting. **(See the letter on page 3)**

The letter, which said that it was an important mission of the neutral bloc to avert a new global conflict, expressed the hope that the non-aligned chairman would lead the non-aligned movement in the direction of denuclearization and peace on the peninsula.

The second and third sessions also proceeded with discussions on the agenda, making an in-depth analysis of the situation in and around the region.

After the closing session, chaired by Robert Charvin, Secretary General of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea, ended with an address by Mr. Luzzatto, all the foreign guests from the five continents were honored with a banquet.

Pyongyang, Nuke Target

"U.S. nuclear warheads are constantly levelled at Pyongyang where you are now meeting in conference."

This was a part of President Kim Il Sung's speech at a banquet (Sep. 6) entitled, "It is the Burning Task of Mankind to Prevent War and Preserve Peace," which was adopted as an official document by the conference.

In his speech, the president charged the Americans, saying, "Tension and the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula are the direct products of the United States' Korea policy and Asia strategy." **(See presidential banquet speech on page 2)**

As long as their policy and strategy remain unchanged, "It is impossible to guarantee a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and settle the question of the reunification of our country," he noted.

On the basis of this conviction and his belief that world peace is unthinkable apart from regional peace in Korea, the president called upon peace-lovers of the world to form a broad united front to frustrate "imperialists' " arms buildup, which is going to reach outer space with the SDI, popularly known as "Star Wars."

As for the abolition of all nuclear weapons, he said, "This is the only way mankind can free itself once and for all from the danger of nuclear holocaust."

He also said, "Establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and expanding them is

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150,000 Soldiers Leave Frontline and Other Posts to Participate in Peaceful Economic Construction

Some 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army are to extensively participate in the peaceful construction of the country as "an expression of the Korean people's peace-loving idea and desire to relax tension and maintain a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula this year, the International Year of Peace," the Supreme Command of the KPA announced in its communique issued on September 5. **(See the full text of the communique on page 8)**

In accordance with the important initiative of the KPA Supreme Command, divisions and brigades of the KPA and Korean People's Security Forces are moving from the frontline and their posts on a large scale to the major fronts of socialist economic construction, though the situation on the Korean Peninsula is very tense, according to the official Korean Central News Agency which carried the communique.

"We intended to drastically cut the forces of the Korean People's Army to send them to the economic construction of the country if there were signs that the talks between the military authorities proposed by us with sincerity can be promoted and tension in Korea be eased," the KPA communique stressed and said, "But as the U.S. and south Korean authorities have not yet responded to it, we had to make Korean People's Army soldiers in uniform participate in the peaceful construction of the country."

Urging Washington and Seoul to be aware of the true and sincere intention of the DPRK government and of the Korean people's desire for peace, the communique said, "They must not cry about the fiction of the 'threat from the north', sitting with folded arms, but turn out to the table of talks and take a step for detente."

The KPA Supreme Command declared that the DPRK armed forces are ready to take a more positive measure for peace in Korea if the United States and south Korean authorities, at a time when huge armed forces in the DPRK are mobilized in peaceful construction, adopt a peaceful measure as they did or take any step to ease the tension in Korea.

It said, "If such peaceful measures are taken and expanded one after another in the north and the south of Korea, it will help deepen mutual understanding and trust, ease tension and preserve a lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula and, further, open the way to peaceful reunification."

"The United States and the south Korean authorities must not use for their insidious purpose the period when huge forces of the Korean People's Army are mobilized in peaceful construction," the communique further said.

It Is Burning Task of Mankind to Prevent War and Preserve Peace

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung made a speech headlined "It Is the Burning Task of Mankind to Prevent War and Preserve Peace" at a banquet given on Sep. 6 in honour of the participants in the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

President Kim Il Sung said:

To ease the tension and remove the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula is one of the burning questions which await solution on the international political arena.

The present situation on the Korean Peninsula is very tense, and the danger of nuclear war is growing with every passing day. Armed soldiers in the north and the south of our country are aiming their guns at each other from both sides of the Military Demarcation Line. In the south of this line there are more than 40,000 U.S. troops equipped with nuclear weapons and nearly one million south Korean soldiers. They are prepared to attack the north any minute.

U.S. nuclear warheads are constantly levelled at Pyongyang where you are now meeting in conference. The fact that precisely here the delegates, peace champions and preeminent figures from many countries are meeting in conference for denuclearization and peace increases a keen awareness of the danger of nuclear war and the need to fight for peace and stresses the great importance of this meeting. This Pyongyang international conference which is attracting attention from the world public will be a heavy blow at the imperialist nuclear maniacs and bellicose elements. It will give the Korean people and the peace-lovers throughout the world great strength and inspiration in their struggle for peace.

The tension and the danger of nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula are the direct products of the United States' Korea policy and Asia strategy.

The aim of the United States with regard to Korea is to maintain its domination over south Korea as its colony by keeping Korea divided forever through the manufacture of "two Koreas" and, with south Korea as its stepping-stone, to invade the northern half of the Republic, the socialist countries in Asia and, further, the whole of the Asian Continent.

In order to achieve their aggressive aim, the U.S. imperialists are increasing their aggressive armed forces including nuclear weapons on a large scale in south Korea and making frantic efforts to provoke another war. As you know well, the United States has brought into the small land of south Korea a great amount of nuclear weapons, an amount which is four times as large as it has in the NATO area in terms of the density of nuclear deployment. Not satisfied with this, the United States is going to ship more of new types of nuclear and chemical weapons into south Korea in the future and build scores of special nuclear armories there. The U.S. imperialists are growing more enthusiastic about their manoeuvres to provoke a nuclear war from south Korea. Because of this, not a day passes without the rumble of gunfire and the air is thick with fumes of gunpowder in south Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming more blatantly to form a tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan and south Korea for the purpose of drawing Japanese militarists in implementing their aggressive Asia strategy. This shows that the United States' manoeuvres for aggression and war in the Far East are progressing at a more dangerous stage as the days go by.

In view of the aggressive policy of the United States, our party and the government of our Republic are working hard to ease the tension and preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula and settle the Korean question by peaceful means.

Holding fast to the basic policy of achieving national reunification in an independent and peaceful way true to our heavy responsibility to the Korean nation and with a noble sense of duty to the cause of world peace, we have put forward many reasonable and constructive proposals for peace and made all our sincere efforts to put them into effect.

Our fair and reasonable peace proposals including the proposal for tripartite talks to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a nonaggression declaration between the north and the south have already been widely known to the people of the world. This year alone we made an important proposal for talks between military authorities to remove the tension and military confrontation on the Korean Peninsula and, through the statement of the government of our Republic, also made a positive peace proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear-free, peace zone.

But none of our peace proposals has been put into effect until today, and the situation on the Korean Peninsula is becoming more and more acute. This is entirely because the United States and the south Korean authorities do not want detente and peace but continue to pursue the policy of aggression and war.

As long as the United States' Korea policy and Asia strategy remain unchanged and as long as the U.S. keeps its troops in south Korea, resorting to manoeuvres for aggression, it is impossible to guarantee durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and settle the question of the reunification of our country. If we are to ease the tension and guarantee peace on the Korean Peninsula and settle Korea's reunification question in peaceful way, we must get all the nuclear arms and the U.S. troops withdrawn from south Korea.

The issue of keeping peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is directly related to the question of preserving peace and security in the world, and apart from peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, world peace and security is unthinkable.

Because south Korea has become a forward nuclear base, the largest of its kind in the Far East, and because the acute situation continues on the Korean Peninsula, war may break out any minute in our country. If war breaks out in Korea it can immediately spread into a global nuclear war. Therefore, the present situation on the Korean Peninsula cannot but be a grave threat not only to our people but to our neighbours and the people in the rest of the world.

Today peace-loving governments and peoples of many countries are watching and showing deep concern for the critical situation on the Korean Peninsula and rendering active support and encouragement to our people in their struggle to prevent war, safeguard peace and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

If the U.S. troops are compelled to withdraw from south Korea and a nuclear-free, peace zone is established on the Korean Peninsula by the joint struggle of our people and the progressive people throughout the world, one of the most dangerous sources of nuclear war in the world will be removed and great progress will be made in preserving peace in Asia and the world.

Foreign delegations, delegates and individuals who attended the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Availing myself of this opportunity I extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of our Republic, my deep thanks to the fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned nations, all the other progressive countries and peace-loving people in the world for their positive support and encouragement to our people's struggle for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of the country and for their active support and solidarity with our proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula to a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Dominating the world by force is an unchanging world strategy of U.S. imperialism. Its strategy for world domination is now all the more dangerous because of the adventurous attempt of the U.S. rulers to carry it out through nuclear superiority.

With an evil design to gain a nuclear advantage, the U.S. imperialists are now increasing nuclear armament, accelerating the large-scale development, renewal, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, and stepping up their moves of aggression against progressive countries in all parts of the world. In particular, they are trying to extend the nuclear arms race to outer space by putting forward an adventurous "Star Wars" programme. They are producing binary chemical weapons, new mass destruction weapons, in an attempt to deploy them in many parts of the world.

Because of their war policy and plots to increase nuclear weapons, a black cloud of nuclear war is now hanging heavily over the globe and mankind is being threatened with this war. Unless the nuclear war is prevented, mankind will have to suffer the irretrievable calamities and holocaust. The nuclear war which threatens the existence and civilization of humanity must be prevented in every possible way, and peace must be preserved.

In order to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguard peace, we must develop a powerful worldwide struggle to check the imperialists' nuclear arms race and their manoeuvres for a nuclear war.

The imperialists are subservient to the stronger and violent to the weaker. If the people throughout the world who love peace and justice are closely united, they can be invincible and, by their united efforts, frustrate the imperialists' moves for a nuclear war and defend peace.

By forming a broad united front and vigorously conducting the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement, all the peace-loving people of the world must check the imperialists' reckless manoeuvres to build up nuclear arms and militarize outer space, and must realize complete nuclear disarmament and frustrate their scheme of aggression and war, which is becoming more blatant with every passing day.

As long as nuclear weapons exist on our planet, the danger of nuclear war will not disappear and mankind cannot be free from a constant nuclear threat. Therefore, the test, production and deployment of nuclear weapons must be banned, the existing ones of different kinds reduced and, further, all nuclear weapons abolished. This is the only way mankind can free itself once and for all from the danger of nuclear holocaust and maintain durable world peace.

At present, the voice for denuclearization and peace is loudly ringing out from Asia, Europe and many other parts of the world, and the anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement is developing forcefully.

The communist party and government of the Soviet Union made positive peace proposals to ban nuclear tests, reduce nuclear armament, prevent the militarization of outer space and abolish all nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century. Recently, they also took a step on their own initiative to extend the period of the unilateral freezing of nuclear tests to January 1, 1987. This shows clearly the responsible attitude and peace-loving foreign policy of the communist party and government of the Soviet Union for removing the danger of nuclear war and defending world peace and security.

We actively support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union to safeguard universal peace and security and extend firm solidarity with the Soviet people in their struggle to implement them.

Establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and expanding them is an important way to effect nuclear arms reduction, prevent nuclear war and defend peace.

We fully support the socialist countries and peoples in Europe and the Balkans in their struggle to create nuclear-free, peace zones on the Balkan Peninsula and in many parts of Europe, and express our firm solidarity with them in the struggle.

We also give active support to the peace-loving people of the world in their struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in different parts of the world including Africa, the Middle East, the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific Ocean.

Our people love peace, and working for peace is a consistent foreign policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Republic. Our party and government will, in the future too, resolutely fight to prevent nuclear war and preserve peace in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries, non-aligned nations and all the peace-loving people throughout the world, under the unfurled banner of independence, friendship and peace.

Declaration of Pyongyang Intl. Conf.

A declaration was adopted on Sep. 8 at the closing session of the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula. The full text of the declaration reads:

The international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula, attended by 93 delegations and delegates representing political parties, states, governments, and organizations from 80 countries and 32 international and national organizations, as well as by a great many outstanding personalities involved in the struggle for democracy and peace, took place in Pyongyang, capital of the DPR of Korea, from the 6th to 8th of September, 1986.

Given the audience by H.E. Mr. Kim Il Sung, President of the DPR of Korea, the participants have decided unanimously to adopt as an official document of the conference the important speech that he delivered to them.

The conference, in reflection of the preoccupations of the peace-loving peoples of the world, expressed the profound concern about the continuous speeding-up of nuclear arms race in face of the grave threat to world peace and security of humanity, in spite of the International Year of Peace decided by the U.N.

The conference has unanimously stated that denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula where the present-day strained situation constitutes a problem of crucial importance closely linked to the fate of peace and security in Asia and all over the world, and it has made an in-depth analysis of ways and means of how to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace.

Humankind is currently facing a serious dilemma: Thermonuclear war or peace. It is the unanimous aspiration of mankind to say no to war and to secure peace needed for social progress and happy life of peoples.

The threat of nuclear war has cast its shadow over all of mankind with immeasurable arsenals of nuclear weapons stockpiled and deployed everywhere—on continents, oceans and in air—which have the capacity to destroy several times our planet. Nevertheless the arms race, nuclear arms race, is frantically going ahead with designing, testing, producing and deploying new types of nuclear weaponry and other sophisticated arms of mass extermination.

The arms race threatens to have further developments due to the implementation of the U.S.-sponsored "Star Wars" project.

Following the logics of the policy of confrontation of the imperialists the nuclear armed forces are being concentrated in strategic points of military interest as well as in the regions with relevant sources which turn these regions into dangerous hotbeds of nuclear war.

The Korean Peninsula is currently the most sensitive point in the world for triggering a nuclear conflict.

By virtue of its "thesis on the importance of the Asian and Pacific region", the United States has declared the Korean Peninsula decisive region of "crucial interest" for the implementation of its strategy in the Far East. It seeks to make "two Koreas" in order to turn definitively the south of Korea into its military headbridge and nuclear first-line position for aggression against the Asian Continent.

In violation of the 1953 armistice agreement nuclear warheads and carriers with a destructive power equaling more than thousand "A" bombs dropped on Hiroshima is deployed in south Korea and this arsenal represents more than a half of U.S. nuclear weapons stationed in the Far East.

Envisaging a nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula, the United States has already completed offensive plan and is gradually implementing it in the framework of the U.S.-south Korea joint annual "Team Spirit" war games.

In accordance with an operation plan for a "blitzkrieg", the units of U.S. and south Korean armies have been stationed in first-line position in south Korea and their mobile capabilities have considerably increased, which are sharpening tension in Korea every day.

Considering that the transformation of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free and peaceful zone is a question of major significance directly linked to the fate of peace in Asia and throughout the world, the conference declares:

1) That the design, test, production, stockpile, possession, deployment, proliferation, and use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula should all be prohibited.

In its statement of June 23, 1986, the government of the DPRK, a signature country of the non-proliferation treaty has reaffirmed that it will abstain from testing, producing, stockpiling and introducing nuclear weapons and that it will not allow the transfer of nuclear weapons on its territory, in territorial air and on territorial sea.

Respecting the wish of the Korean people and of world public opinion, the U.S. government, too, should immediately give up introducing new nuclear weapons and their carriers into south Korea, reduce stage by stage all the existing nuclear weapons up to their total withdrawal.

2) That the installation of foreign military bases and the stationing of foreign troops on the Korean Peninsula should not be allowed.

In the northern part of the Korean Peninsula there exist no foreign military bases nor foreign troops, but the south is filled with a great number of U.S. military bases and more than 40,000 U.S. troops have been stationed there for more than four decades.

The United States has to abandon its policy of military occupation of south Korea and to dismantle all its bases, first of all, the nuclear ones and to withdraw its troops putting in this way an end to attacks on national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Korean nation.

3) That any military treaty of aggressive character on the Korean Peninsula and in the neighbouring regions should be cancelled and that all manoeuvres designed to establish a new military alliance be foiled.

It is important for peace in Asia and all over the world to turn the Korean Peninsula into a zone of complete peace and total security, a zone of strict neutrality with no connections with any military bloc.

The DPRK, dignified member country of the non-aligned movement, consistently respects the fundamental principles of this movement: Anti-imperialism, independence, neutralism and it has stated time and again that it will join in no political-military alliance nor any bloc of this kind, even after the reunification of the country.

The United States should put an end to its attempt to put in place a new military bloc axis on the tripartite U.S.-Japanese-south Korean military alliance and respect the policy on making the Korean Peninsula neutral and non-aligned.

4) That military war games and increases in the size of its armed forces which are in the factors responsible for the aggravation of the tensions and of the war danger on the Korean Peninsula, should be ended and that the number of troops and weapons be reduced.

The DPRK put forward proposals aimed at putting an end to any large extent war games on the whole territory of both north and south and at diminishing and eliminating the state of confrontation between the north and the south. The U.S. and the south Korean authorities must put an end to any joint military war games of large extent such as the "Team Spirit" one and, first of all, abstain from increasing the size of their armed forces and from introducing new kinds of weaponry from the outside of Korean territory.

5) That a dialogue designed to create first conditions favourable to detente, peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula must be set up. It is indispensable that tripartite talks must be initiated between the DPRK, the United States and south Korea enabling them to conclude a Korea-U.S. peace agreement replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement and that a declaration of non-aggression between the north and the south be adopted.

This done, the state of confrontation characterizing DPRK-U.S. and the north-south relationship will be put to an end and peace and security on the Korean Peninsula be guaranteed.

The absence of tripartite talks requires at present that the talks be held at the level of minister of People's Armed Forces of the DPRK, commander-in-chief of allied force in south Korea and minister of defence of south Korea which would permit to take concrete measures aimed at detente and at creating a climate favourable to the dialogue.

The dialogue between the north and the south which has been suspended must be resumed.

6) That to promote detente in Korea and encourage the national unity of the Korean people the 24th Olympic Games should be co-hosted on a joint basis between the north and the south.

The co-hosting of the Olympic Games by both the north and the south of Korea on a joint basis would help to overcome current difficulties facing the Olympic movement and secure a normal holding of the games and it would create a climate favourable to peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

7) The national reunification of the Korean people is fundamental means to eliminate the causes of tension on the Korean Peninsula and to secure an everlasting peace.

The artificial partition of the territory and the division of the Korean nation by foreign forces constitute a permanent factor in sharpening the tension and the war danger on the Korean Peninsula.

Korea must not be made into "two Koreas", both in the interest of the Korean people and for the sake of peace throughout the world, but it must be reunified into one Korea based on the three principles of independence, peace and great national unity, which was clarified in the July 4, 1972, joint statement.

The conference expresses its hope that governments, political parties and progressive organizations from all countries of the world, the international institutions, international organizations, democratic personalities as well as all peoples of the world will pay utmost attention to the serious situation prevailing on the Korean Peninsula and that they will strongly affirm their support to and their solidarity with the Korean people in its struggle against the danger of nuclear war, for peace and reunification of its homeland.

Peace in Korea is a component of world peace and the struggle for denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula is inseparately linked with the international peace movement.

Considering that the intensification of the international peace movement in the interest of security for all the people on our planet constitutes a direct support to the Korean people who are double victims due to their national division and threat of nuclear holocaust, the conference appeals to the peace-loving people to carry on a broader anti-war, anti-nuclear movement.

Manoeuvres of imperialists for strengthening the nuclear arms buildup and militarizing the outer space should be checked and an active struggle be conducted to realize the complete abolition of all nuclear weapons.

Establishing nuclear-free, peace zones and expanding them is an important way to effect nuclear arms reduction and preventing nuclear war.

The conference extends its support to and solidarity with all the peace-loving countries and their peoples in the struggle for establishing nuclear-free, peace zones in Northeast Asia, Southeast Asia, Central Europe, the Nordic region, the Balkans, Middle and Near East, the Mediterranean, Africa and Indian Ocean, South Pacific, Latin America and other regions.

The conference is conscious that the prevention of war and the maintenance of world peace and security presuppose the elimination of the hotbeds of war and the independent development of all the countries. Peace-loving countries and progressive forces throughout the world should fight against all forms of aggression, intervention and plunder of imperialists, colonialists and racists which are ingredients for tension, division and conflict, fully support the struggle for national liberation and independence and wage an energetic struggle to do away with an old, unfair international economic order and establish a new, fair international economic order.

The danger of a world thermonuclear war is daily increasing but a war is not inevitable. The peace forces over the world can preserve peace on the condition that they unite and fight resolutely and enlarge and strengthen their ranks uninterruptedly.

Peace-loving peoples throughout the world should strengthen their joint struggle internationally against aggression and the threat of nuclear war, transcending the differences of their social system, political view, philosophy or religious belief and culture.

The conference expresses its conviction that all the countries, political parties, organizations and peoples that love peace and justice, liberty and progress will perform their mission before the history.

Pyongyang Intl. Conf. Sends Letter to Chairman Of 8th Non-aligned Summit

The Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearisation and Peace on the Korean Peninsula sent a letter to Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the 8th non-aligned summit, on September 6 on behalf of the conference.

If a nuclear war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will easily expand into a global thermonuclear war to bring a nuclear holocaust not only to the Korean Peninsula but also to Asia and the rest of the world, the letter says, and continues:

The non-aligned movement set it as an important task to avert a new global war, a thermonuclear war, and safeguard world peace and has fully supported and encouraged the Korean people in their struggle for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

If a nuclear-free, peace zone is established on the Korean Peninsula thanks to the fervent support and joint efforts of all the non-aligned countries and all the peace-loving countries, one of the most dangerous hotbets of nuclear war will be removed from the world and a big advance made in preserving peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world and saving mankind from the danger of nuclear war.

We express the hope that Your Excellency Chairman will value this call reflecting the ardent desire of the Korean people and the unanimous aspiration of the non-aligned countries and conduct brisk activities to make the non-aligned movement vigorously wage a common struggle for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean Peninsula.

Report of Kim Hwan

Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a report at the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearisation and Peace on the Korean Peninsula which was held from Sep. 6 to 8.

He said in part:

It is an unshaken policy of the Workers' Party of Korea to fight for peace and security against aggression and war.

Independence, friendship and peace– this is the fundamental idea of our Party consistently maintained by it in its external activities. This basic idea clearly speaks of the firm will of our Party determined to ensure a durable peace and security of the world by waging a struggle against the imperialists' moves of war provocations in unity with the broad peaceful forces that adhere to *Chajusong* against aggression and subjugation.

The U.S. and the south Korean authorities, prattling about so-called "threat of southward invasion", so far have turned a deaf ear to all our proposals for peaceful reunification – the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal of establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula – and, worse still, are further intentionally aggravating the tensions on this peninsula.

The clamour of the U.S. about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion" is no more than a deceptive artifice intended to obtain an excuse for keeping south Korea continuously as its aggressive military bridgehead and nuclear offensive base.

The huge military and economic aids of the U.S. to south Korea and all its machinations for the creation of the "two Koreas", even involving such an issue of sports as the international Olympic Games, are aimed, after all, at maintaining the shark ruling system of its colonial puppets in south Korea, justifying its military occupation of south Korea and grasping it as its permanent base for invading Asia.

The principal reason why the Korean question has not found its solution as yet and why the constant danger of war hovers over the Korean Peninsula lies in the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. troops and its line of division and war towards Korea. The United States has not got any reason or excuse to station its aggressive troops in south Korea. If a durable peace is to be secured on the Korean Peninsula and the peaceful reunification of Korea be realized, the United States should accept our peace proposals and initiatives, withdraw its aggressive forces and the nuclear weapons and other means of war and stop interfering in Korea.

It is entirely attributable to the peace-loving stand of our Party and the persistent efforts of our people for global peace that the peace is being maintained on the Korean Peninsula even when the military confrontation between the south and the north continues to be tense and the manoeuvres of the enemy to provoke a new war are getting ever undisguised.

The Korean people will not tolerate the outbreak of a new war, a thermonuclear war, in Korea in any circumstances but will make every effort for the realisation of peace and peaceful reunification of Korea, thereby actively contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

What is important at present in the struggle to prevent war and defend peace is to involve broader masses of the people of the world in the peace movement and further expand and strengthen the anti-war peace forces on a world-wide scale and make energetic efforts for establishing a practical international order to check and frustrate the imperialist nuclear war provocation moves and guarantee peace.

It is essential for the world peace-loving people to expose and denounce, with united efforts, the imperialists' machinations for nuclear arms buildup, check the nuclear arms race and deliver crushing blow at their moves for nuclear war in all the parts and make vigorous efforts to freeze the existing nuclear arsenal, prevent the militarisation of outer space and completely do away with nuclear weapons.

One of the impending problems to check war and safeguard world peace is to abolish the old international economic order made by imperialists and establish a new fair international economic order.

All the world progressive forces and peace-loving peoples should unite firmly and strengthen their international solidarity in order to oppose aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

Above all, all the world progressive forces and peace-loving peoples firmly united under the banner of peace against imperialism and war should jointly fight against imperialists in the aggression and war moves and form a broad united front to give a collective blow to imperialists in every place where the tentacles of aggression touch. Alongside with this, all peace-loving countries, progressive political parties, organisations and individual figures, in their efforts to defend world peace and security, should strengthen their bonds of cooperation, build up a closer relation and contact one another and further intensify and develop joint action and solidarity on the international arena.

Our Party and people give an active support to the struggle of the peoples of Namibia, South Africa and frontline states for freedom, independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and complete liberation of Africa against imperialism, colonialism and racism and extend a wholehearted support to the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab people for retaking occupied Arab territory, regaining the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, defending national sovereignty and opposing imperialism and Zionism.

And we also highly appreciate the brotherly Cuban people who, upholding the banner of the anti-imperialist struggle at the head of the Latin American progressive forces, are making every effort to defeat outrageous aggression and interference by the U.S. imperialists and realize the freedom, liberation and progress of the Latin American people and achieve the peace and security of the Caribbean and Central American region, and extend a firm solidarity to the struggle of the Nicaraguan people for the consolidation of national independence and sovereignty and the struggle of the Salvadoran and all other Latin American peoples for their freedom and liberation.

Report of Lucio Luzzatto

Lucio Luzzatto, chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, delivered a report under the title "On Removing Nuclear Weapons from South Korea and Turning the Korean Peninsula into a Nuclear-free, Peace Zone" to the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearisation and Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

He said in part:

The situation on the Korean Peninsula is unfortunately being aggravated incessantly today. This constitutes a real threat to peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

More than half the total 1,800 nuclear weapons deployed on all territory of Asia are concentrated in south Korea, which is reduced to the biggest nuclear base in Asia.

And south Korea with more than one nuclear weapon per 100 square kilometers is 4 times higher than "NATO" countries in the density of nuclear weapon deployment – "NATO" countries keeping one nuclear weapon per 400 square kilometers.

Worse still, south Korea is the first place in the world where the U.S. has succeeded in introducing neutron bombs.

Up to now, the United States has deployed over 60 prototypes of neutron bombs in south Korea under the "positive agreement" of the south Korean authorities and is perfecting its launching system one by one.

The United States has already decided to station in south Korea "Pershing 2"-type medium-range nuclear missiles and ground-launched "cruise" missiles (GLCM) and it is introducing incidental equipment for the deployment of them.

In April this year the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets held discussion on deploying new binary chemical weapons in south Korea and eleven poison gas factories have been built in south Korea with the help of the United States.

The nuclear war plans such as "5-day war plan", "3-day extraordinary nuclear war plan", etc. which envisage the use of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula have already been drawn up and military exercises of various kinds have been escalated.

"Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises mobilized more than 200,000 troops of the U.S. and south Korean puppet armed forces and even the "Green Beret" unit armed with "backpack nukes" participated there; these forces are enough to fight a whole war out.

Reagan, the U.S. President, said openly that he would not exclude "if necessary", the use of nuclear weapons in the Korean Peninsula.

The U.S. war fanatics are firmly believing that they can easily achieve their aggressive aim with the method of "blitzkrieg" based on "military superiority".

Outspoken words of the United States about provoking a nuclear war in Korea are also related to their racial discrimination policy towards the Asian peoples.

Unlike in the case of NATO where they need consent from its member countries to use nuclear weapons, there needs not any procedure for the agreement on using them in south Korea, for "the authority to press the buttons of nuclear weapons is being transferred to commanders at all levels under the U.S. Pacific Command".

Indeed the Korean Peninsula is the most dangerous hotbed of a nuclear war in a touch-and-go situation.

The DPRK has no intention to "invade the south" and is not capable of invading the south.

Nuclear weapons are not the monopoly of the United States. If a war breaks out in Korea it will inevitably develop into a worldwide nuclear showdown sweeping Asia and the rest of the world, the U.S. weapons deployed in south Korea not being trained on the DPRK only.

Today the situation in Korea is so gravely aggravating, but regrettably it is not getting due attention on a world-wide scale.

In this situation, how can we rest at ease seeing the attempt to host at all cost, the 1988 Olympic Games, an international festival for peace and friendship between peoples, in Seoul, south Korea, where they hold the trigger of nuclear weapons waiting for the order every moment from the White House?

Everyone who has reason, sets store by peace and wishes to live in a free and peaceful world should pay due attention to the grave developments on the Korean Peninsula.

The withdrawal of U.S. troops and their weapons will be a valuable step forward for peace and security in Korea, Asia and the rest of the world.

The military exercises which are held for several months every year in the south Korean part of Korea; the "Team Spirit" and the other military exercises of aggressive nature, which are openly opposed to the DPRK, should be suspended.

It is necessary to create a climate of detente in Korea.

The Armistice Agreement should be replaced with a peace agreement, solid and final. For this, the American side should give the answer to the proposal of the DPRK to have the tripartite talks.

In this regard, it is very important that an initiative for talks between military authorities was made by the DPRK in the communique of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army and the messages of the Minister of the People's Armed Forces of the DPRK sent to "defence minister" of south Korea and to the American general, Commander-in-Chief of the United Nations forces in south Korea.

The responsibility of the American commander will be grave if he refuses this generous initiative of the DPRK.

The realization of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula will be a great contribution in the international year of peace.

I think that we must make activities to spread this civil, just and effective request among the peoples, to express its value in all the available rostrums, and to express it in the coming international conference which will be held in Copenhagen in October to meet this request.

In order to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, U.S. military bases should be abolished and U.S. troops must go out from south Korea with their nuclear weapons and equipment.

What is important in preventing the danger of nuclear war and defending peace at present is to establish nuclear-free, peace zones in several parts of the world and expand them.

Important one in the struggle to establish nuclear-free, peace zones is to force the imperialists to abolish the military bases of aggression, withdraw all military equipment including nuclear weapons and aggression troops.

Whether to prevent war and defend peace or not depends after all on how persistently and actively the world people fight against the imperialist war forces.

First of all, they should expose and condemn the imperialists' moves of nuclear arms build-up and halt their nuclear arms race and the militarization of the outer space.

Along with this, all peace-loving forces should unfold an energetic struggle to remove the aggressive military bases in other countries, withdraw nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and dismantle the aggressive military blocs.

For complete elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, nuclear weapons must totally be destroyed.

The Soviet Union laid down the peace initiatives on destroying all the nuclear and chemical weapons on the globe till the end of this century and reducing conventional weapons and troops. She took a series of unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

We call upon political parties, governments, international organizations, personages, and all social strata of all countries in the world to be deeply conscious of their responsibility and duty before the era and to unite and strive courageously in this great, historical turning point which will open up a great prospect for the development of nuclear war and preservation of universal peace and security.

Speeches Made by Foreign Delegates

The delegates and individual persons from various countries, international organizations and friendship organizations took the floor at the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula, all in support of the DPRK's proposal for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

They also demanded the withdrawal of the foreign troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea. Here are excerpts from their speeches:

At First-day Session

Head of the delegation of the Military Committee of National Redressment and government of the Republic of Guinea Jean Kolipe Lama noted that the reunification of Korea and her denuclearization is a just cause of achieving peace and detente in the world and realizing the lofty desire of the Korean people in particular.

The international community and all the peace-loving forces, he said, should make every effort to remove the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula, achieve peace and realize the reunification of Korea independently and peacefully by means of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopting a non-aggression declaration between the north and south.

Secretary of the Independent Teachers Union, Queensland, Australia, Peter Obrien pointed out that the United States has made the "two Koreas" plot an important part of its foreign policy.

It is, he said, too impudent an act to divide one nation which has lived together for more than 5,000 years with the same language and culture.

Referring to the attempt to legalize the Chon Du Hwan puppet regime by holding the 24th Olympic Games in Seoul, he stressed that the games should be co-hosted by the north and south of Korea and that the peace-loving people should support this.

Head of the delegation of the Finnish People's Democratic League Esko Helle said:

We Finnish people's democrats always support the fair and patient proposals put forward by the DPRK and its head of state Comrade President Kim Il Sung to make the situation of Korea normal. If the United States really wants peace on the Korean Peninsula, it should respond to tripartite talks among the DPRK, the United States and south Korea proposed by your country.

Head of the delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA) – Workers' Party Pascoal Luvualu stated that the People's Republic of Angola strongly denounces the United States for having turned south Korea into a strategic nuclear forward base of the Pentagon.

Only when the United States unconditionally withdraws nuclear weapons from south Korea at once, can the Korean Peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Delegate of the Communist Party of Great Britain Terry Waild emphasized that all of us should work hard for the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, a prerequisite to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The movement in Britain in recent years for the abolition of nuclear weapons, he said, is related to the struggle to prohibit the military interference of the United States on the Korean Peninsula and ensure world peace.

Head of the delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union Nelson T. Mawema said:

All the proposals and patient efforts of the DPRK government for the reunification of Korea enjoy the support of all the progressive forces of the world as they seek the withdrawal of the outside forces and the denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula.

Zimbabwe, chairman country of the non-aligned summit, will remain faithful to the movement for denuclearization and peace and her support to the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula is unshakable.

At Second-day Session

Delegate of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark (LSPD) Peter Lyngse said that the LSPD expressed firm support to the Korean people's struggle to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula and reunify their country.

Noting that the 1988 Olympic Games should be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea, he stressed that all delegates attending the conference should make the Seoul "regime" accept the co-hosting.

Head of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Bohuslav Kucera, said that the realisation of the DPRK's proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone would make an important contribution not only to relaxing the tension there but also to the struggle for peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world.

Head of the delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization David H. Meroro stated that the current conference should pay attention to the grave situation of the Korean Peninsula where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are levelled at the peaceful people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Delegate of the U.S. Lawyers Committee on Korea Stanley Faulkner noted that it would appear to be in the best interests of the entire Korean people and the world people to agree to the suggessions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of China Deng Zhaoziang said:

The Chinese people, a true friend of the Korean people, consistently support all reasonable proposals advanced by the Korean government and people which are favorable for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and oppose any actions heightening the tension there.

We have long demanded that the United States withdraw on its own initiative all its forces, nuclear weapons and equipment from south Korea unconditionally and the question of Korean reunification be solved by the Korean people themselves without fail free from foreign interference.

Head of the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party Shimodaira Shoichi stressed:

The military presence of the United States in south Korea is the greatest obstacle to the peace and security of Korea and to the peaceful and independent reunification of north and south Korea, so that we strongly demand that the United States withdraw from south Korea together with all its lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

Head of the delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua Olga Aviles Lopez said that it was a precondition for establishing a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula to clear south Korea of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons.

Head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Bulgaria Lilyana Vasileva noted that the call of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the removal of nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula showed once again the readiness of the socialist countries to seek a way for the reduction of nuclear weapons in various parts of the world and prevent the homicidal danger to mankind.

Head of the delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress Kamenyero Charles, demanding the withdrawal of all foreign forces and lethal weapons from south Korea, expressed the solidarity and support of the Burundi government and the party of national unity and progress for the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Head of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania A. Shija emphasized:

The U.S.A. administration, in keeping with the desire of the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, must take steps to stop the introduction of new type of nuclear weapons into south Korea, reduce phase by phase all the already-introduced weapons and, further, withdraw them completely.

Head of the delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Asrat Wolde stressed: The Ethiopian party, government and people assure you that they firmly stand on the side of the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and denuclearlization on the Korean Peninsula.

Delegate of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Andre Aubry noted that each country should launch a campaign to introduce the peace proposal of the government of the DPRK and her reality in order to ease the tension and provide peace on the Korean Peninsula and realize the independent reunification of Korea.

Delegate of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Miodrag Bogicevic said the communists and entire people of Yugoslavia considered it beneficial for security on the Korean Peninsula and world peace to respect and support the legitimate rights of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification and make the foreign forces withdraw from there.

Head of the delegation of the South Korean Naional Democratic Front Cho Gwang Je said the U.S. aggressors are nuclear-maniacs running wild to plunge the whole of our land and our fellow countrymen into a destructible nuclear holocaust and the heinous enemy of peace.

He strongly demanded that the United States unconditionally withdraw from south Korea taking along all its nuclear weapons and aggression forces.

Delegate of the Socialist Party of Cyprus Panos Hadjiyannis demanded that the U.S. occupation forces be withdrawn from south Korea at once, the Korean Peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone and the peaceful reunification of Korea be achieved in the interests of the Korean people.

Head of the delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic Nicolai Agachi recalled Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's statement that Romania has firmly supported and is supporting the constructive, correct policies of the Workers' Party of Korea and the initiatives and proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to realize the legitimate national desire of the entire Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country without any outside interference, and said in order to reunify Korea independently and peacefully, the U.S. forces and weapons must be withdrawn from south Korea and the interference in the internal affairs of Korea and the policy for permanent division be discontinued.

Delegate of the Malta Labour Party Farrugia Annetto stressed that the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone will be a breakthrough in the campaign to establish a nuclear-free zone, great encouragement to the struggle of the world people against nuclear weapons and a heavy blow at the imperialist forces' nuclear war provocation maneuvers.

Secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in south Korea Robert Charvin said that the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula would be an important contribution to realizing the rights of the Korean people to determine their destiny by themselves and preserve peace and a blow at all attempts of the United States to perpetuate the division of Korea.

Mozambican delegate Abner Muthemba expressed the hearty response of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the demand of all the peace-loving people that the imperialists stop all military exercises on the Korean Peninsula, refrain from aggravating the situation there and withdraw nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea as soon as possible.

Head of the delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union Zaureyu Sunovna Kadirova said the Soviet Union highly estimated the peace policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to strengthen security on the Korean Peninsula and their efforts to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and expressed firm support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

We hail the decision of the Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army to cut the number of soldiers stationed along the Military Demarcation Line and send them to the peaceful construction.

Delegate of the Togolese People's Rally Ouro Bang'na Tchatikpi stressed that the rally strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from south Korea and the dismantling of nuclear bases and ardently hoped for the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a peace and nuclear-free zone. He stressed that this accords with the interests of the region and the rest of the world.

Luis Perez Lara, delegate of the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, said Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that a nuclear-free zone should be established on the Korean Peninsula and stated that his proposal was an important one for peace and detente.

Mir Saheb Karwal, head of the delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, expressed firm support of Afghanistan to the proposals put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to ease the tension on the Korean Peninsula, convert it into a nuclear-free, peace zone and achieve the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Rafael Cordova, member of the Ecudorian Left Democratic Party, said his party was present at the conference to express its firm support to and solidarity with the principle of denuclearization and peace adhered to by the Korean people. The speaker called for dispelling the existing nuclear danger from the Northeast Asian region including the Korean Peninsula.

Beningno Chirinos Sotelo, head of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru, stressed that the APRAP supported one Korea and would do so in the future, too. The speaker proposed that the delegations of all countries present at the conference organize meetings on the tragic situation of the Korean Peninsula in their perspective countries.

Sotelo held that the conference should urge the International Olympic Committee to frustrate the schemes of the reactionaries to use the 1988 Olympiad for a political purpose by staging it in south Korea singlehandedly and to have it costaged in the north and the south.

Alex Kawnda Shapi, head of the Zambian party and government delegation, pointed out that the DPRK government's policy for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone was a reasonable and realistic step to avert nuclear war and demanded the immediate withdrawal of foreign forces, mass destruction weapons and foreign military bases from south Korea.

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Hans Petter Hansen, head of the delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party, said it was a precondition for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula that the United States withdraws nuclear weapons from south Korea. He noted that it was important that the world's people put pressure upon the United States to withdraw nuclear weapons from south Korea and its vicinity.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, head of the Polish party and government delegation, said Poland fully supported the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula will play a positive role in establishing a nuclear-free zone in Southeast Asia and making the South Pacific a zone free from nuclear weapons, he added.

Conrad Komorowski, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the United States of America, said:

The Reagan administration claims that the buildup of U.S. nuclear-military power in south Korea is essential for U.S. national security. But this is a deception.

Kawasaki Misahiro, head of the delegation of the Hiroshima Prefectural, Japan, Council of Trade Unions, noted that the U.S. imperialists who dropped an atomic bomb over Hiroshima and provoked the Korean War are now manoeuvring to start a nuclear war in Korea. The Japanese people will fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people to establish nuclear-free, peace zones on the Korean Peninsula and in Japan, he stressed.

Augusto Fajardo Pi, head of the Cuban party and government delegation, said: We will struggle to create an atmosphere of peace on the Korean Peninsula and, at the same time, make efforts for peace on the globe. He demanded an immediate withdrawal of U.S. nuclear arsenal from south Korea.

Thomas Ronstrom, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People, stressed the need to withdraw the U.S. forces from south Korea, realize north-south dialogues and convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Rabezandrina Ravelorarimefy, head of the delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution, recommended the attendants of the international conference to expose the war preparations and provocative moves of bellicose elements in south Korea and call for their immediate stop and the withdrawal of foreign forces from south Korea.

He proposed the conference to demand the prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons deployed in south Korea and their withdrawal.

Christa Zellamer, head of the delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, said: The GDR supports the call for the immediate and complete withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea along with their lethal weapons and the DPRK's recent proposal for talks between military authorities and opposes the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises heightening the tension and endangering peace.

We support the proposal that the speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet on Sep. 6 be taken as the basis of a declaration, he emphasized.

Youf Morian, delegate of the Communist Party of Greece, supported the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the struggle of the DPRK for reunifying the country independently and peacefully on a democratic basis.

Farouk Mustafa Abu Eissa, secretary general of the Arab Lawyers Union, urged the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to affirmatively respond to the proposal for dialogues, particularly the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and demanded the U.S. imperialists immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their forces and all their nuclear weapons.

Celestin Goma-Foutou, head of the delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour, denounced the U.S. moves to turn the Korean Peninsula into a theatre of nuclear war and demanded that the U.S. forces and their nuclear weapons and other military equipment be withdrawn from south Korea and the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises be stopped completely.

Antonio Mota, delegate of the Communist Party of Portugal, said: We assure that we will voice solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and the conversion of the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and always stand on the side of the Korean people.

The Communist Party of Portugal will make every possible effort to see that the Olympic Games are held simultaneously in the north and the south of Korea, the speaker said.

Noorul Huda, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), noted the "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" by the north and the south brought forward by the U.S. imperialists and their followers was a sly deception aimed to fix the division of Korea and mislead the world public opinion. He called for taking steps to make the U.S. rulers withdraw all their forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea.

Livansky Robert, head of the delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, reiterated their solidarity and support for the DPRK's proposal for turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Sean Garland, head of the delegation of the Irish Workers' Party, stressed: The aggressive and belligerent moves of the U.S. imperialists on the Korean Peninsula should be fully laid bare at the United Nations and, in order to attain the purpose of the conference, it is required to arouse broad public opinion of the world.

Huynh Tan Phat, head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, strongly demanded that the U.S. imperialists completely withdraw their forces from south Korea, along with nuclear and other lethal weapons of various kinds and stop all manner of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

Muntaz Majeed, delegate of the People's National Congress of Guyana, said that the presence of foreign forces in south Korea and continued introduction of lethal weapons there were aimed to finalize the artificial division of the Korean Peninsula and go against the demand and aspiration of the Korean people to live in peace and freedom as a united nation.

At Third-day Session

Youssef Rajab, head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, exposed the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets to destroy the successes achieved by the Korean people and expressed the determination to launch a vigorous solidarity campaign for the building of a reunified Korea free from nuclear weapons and foreign military bases by more resolutely struggling against them.

Rene Andrieu, delegate of the French Communist Party, said: If a thermonuclear war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula, it will culminate in a new global war. To preserve peace on the Korean Peninsula is an important question of guaranteeing peace and interests not only of the Korean people but also of the mankind.

Garcia Solis, head of the delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico, said the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises were a test nuclear war on the Korean Peninsula and aimed to step up the formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul triangular military alliance. Garcia Solis demanded a prompt stop to this military rehearsal.

Degla Joseph, head of the delegation of the Party of the People's Revolution of Benin, stressed: The speech of Comrade Kim Il Sung at the banquet held for the delegates to the Pyongyang International Conference was a programmatic work indicating the direction of our activities for denuclearisation and peace.

He proposed to adopt this historic speech as a main document of the conference.

Bertil Mabrink, delegate of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden, said: We aim to raise the question of denuclearisation and peace on the Korean Peninsula as an agenda item in the Parliament of Sweden this year. Bertil Mabrink called upon parliaments of all countries to direct attention on a worldwide scale to the question of the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

Ali Nassar, head of the delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria, said: The question of the Korean Peninsula should be solved through sincere talks among the Korean people themselves after the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea. Ali Nassar expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for achieving the independent reunification of the country under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Bayes Ag Mohamad, head of the delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union, expressed full support of the Republic of Mali to the DPRK's stand for converting the Korean Peninsula into a complete nuclear-free, peace zone and proposed to adopt the speech of President Kim Il Sung at the banquet for the attendants of the conference as the final resolution of the conference.

Jose Castillo, delegate of the International Union of Students, pointed out that peace can be achieved only when the foreign troops are withdrawn from south Korea and the military bases of the imperialists dismantled in Asia.

Hwang Byong Tae, head of the delegation of Koreans in Japan, branded the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres to provoke another global war, a thermonuclear war, as an unpardonable challenge to the Korean people and strongly demanded on behalf of the entire Korean residents in Japan that the U.S. imperialists withdraw from south Korea and other regions of Asia at once, taking along all their nuclear and other lethal weapons.

Reif Herman, delegate of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark, emphasized: The SPPD has always directed deep concern to the Korean question. We will always stand firm on the side of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people.

Salaf El-din Hedayat, delegate of the Peace and Disarmament Committee of Egypt, also proposed to adopt the speech of the President Kim Il Sung at the banquet as a document of the conference and urged the United States to respond to talks proposed by the DPRK and stop introducing germ and chemical weapons and other mass destruction weapons.

Singkapo Sinkhotchounnamaly, head of the delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship among Peoples, voiced full support to the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks, the proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung and the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal.

T.B. Mukherjee, head of the delegation of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, denounced the U.S. imperialists for trying to use Japanese militarism as a shock force in their Asian aggression and called for sending a warning on the revival of Japanese militarism to the world's people.

Jaime Serruto Florez, president of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Unity Movement, expressed support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to check and frustrate the United States' schemes to perpetuate its occupation of one half of the land of Korea and drive out the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

Sindiso Mfonyana, delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa, said all the democratic and peace-loving forces should urge the U.S. imperialists to withdraw nuclear weapons from the Korean Peninsula.

Jean Pierre Mitral, central secretary in charge of the international relations of the Swiss Social Democratic Party, stressed the need to intensify the political activities for disarmament and the struggle against the use, stockpile and production of nuclear, chemical and germ weapons.

Saleh Shaif, head of the delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party, bitterly condemned the U.S. imperialists' policy of maintaining their aggressive bases in south Korea and turning south Korea into an advance nuclear base for aggression endangering the security, peace and lives not only of the Korean people and the Southeast Asian peoples but also of all the countries and peoples.

Gustav Trambowsky, delegate of the German Communist Party, accused the U.S. imperialists of reducing south Korea and the Federal Republic of Germany to hotbeds of aggression and dangerous arms race. The communists of the Federal Republic of Germany always stand on the side of the Korean people, he stressed.

Ilie Frunza, delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions, said: All the trade union organizations embraced in the WFTU support the south Korean workers in their valiant struggle against the U.S. occupation and for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone on the Korean Peninsula.

Robert Parry, member of Parliament of Britain from the Labour Party, said the recent portcall of British warships at Pusan revealed the intention to make Britain participated in war under the plea of "ally" if the United States starts it against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

W.R. Meswere, head of the delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party, noted that the U.S. forces' occupation of south Korea not only constituted the main obstacle to Korea's reunification but also posed a threat to peace and security in Northeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Irene Lambraki, delegate of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, pointed out that the proposal for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone was an affirmative step for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

P. Pierson, professor of the Liberal University of Bruxelles and vice president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, stressed: Today the Korean people have become the main unit in the anti-imperialist, anti-nuclear struggle and the struggle of the world's people for national independence.

Dimitriou Panayotis, delegate of the Greek Communist Party (Interior), emphasized that the DPRK's proposal for tripartite talks would open a practical way to ease the tension and clear the Korean Peninsula of all nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

Delegate of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party Gharbaoui Ahmed denounced the United States for having stockpiled destructive nuclear weapons in south Korea, and stressed: The Moroccan people support the Korean people's struggle for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean Peninsula.

Head of the delegation of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association Ragheb Mohammad El Qassim said the call of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone has evoked widespread repercussions, and called for advancing in firm unity with the Korean friends for the reunification of Korea.

Head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark Jorgen Christensen stressed that the U.S. colonial domination over and military occupation of south Korea should be terminated.

Delegate of the Workers' Party of Bangladesh Rashed Khanmenon said:

The Bangladesh people, joining hands with the world's peace-loving people and the Korean people struggling for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification, will struggle against aggression and war and for the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Delegate of the Italian Communist Party Giulio Quercini declared that if the '88 Olympic Games were co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea, a positive influence would be exerted on the prospect of peace in this region.

Head of the delegation of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya M.O. Al Baruni said that the convocation of the international conference for denuclearization and peace in Korea constituted an important bedrock in the serious struggle to remove U.S. nuclear weapons from this region and a guarantee for peace and security in Korea.

List of Participants

Many foreign delegations, delegates and individual personages attended the Sept. 6 - 8 Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula .

The following list was prepared by us in random order:

· A delegation of the Worker's Party of Ethiopia headed by **Asrat Wolde**, member of the WPE Central Committee

· **Peter Obrien**, secretary of the independent Teachers Union, Queensland, Australia

· A delegation of the Mongolian People's Republic

· A delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic

· A delegate of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace

· A delegation of Koreans in Japan headed by **Hwang Byong Tae**, deputy director of the Political Department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun)

· A delegation of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan headed by **Mir Saheb Karwal**, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the party central committee.

· A delegation of the Popular Liberation Movement of Angola (MPLA)-Worker's Party headed by **Pascoal Luvualu**, member of the Political Bureau of the party central committee and general secretary of the National Union of Workers of Angola

· **Reimair Peter**, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria who is a delegate of the party

· **Jean-Pierre Michiels**, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belgium and political secretary of the Hainaut Provincial Party Committee who is a delegate of the Communist Party of Belgium.

· **Collart Jacques**, member of Parliament from the Belgian Socialist Party

· **P. Pierson**, professor of the Liberal University of Bruxelles and vice president of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

· A delegation of the Botswana Democratic Party headed by **W.R. Meswere**, member of the party central committee and member of parliament

· A Burkina Faso government delegation headed by **Tapsoba Michel**, minister of Equipment

· A delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by **Kamenyero Charles**, member of the party central committee and second secretary of Bujumbura Province

· **William Stewart**, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada and Canadian Representative to World Marxist Journal in Prague, Czechoslovakia, who is a delegate of the party

· **Panos Hadjiyannis**, secretary for International Relations of the Central Committee of the Socilaist Party of Cyprus who is a delegate of the party

· A delegation of the Communist Party of Denmark headed by **Jorgen Christensen**, secretary for international relations of the party central committee

· **Peter Lyngse**, member of the International Committee of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark who is a delegate of the party

· **Juan Cevallos**, president of the Ecuadorian Journalists' Union who is a delegate of the union

· **Salah El-din Hedayat**, deputy secretary of the Peace and Disarmament Committee of Egypt who is a delegate of the committee

· **Gustav Trambowsky**, member of the Central Revision Commission of the German Communist Party who is a delegate of the party

· **Terry Waild**, executive member of the Communist Party of Great Britain who is a delegate of the party

· **Robert Parry**, member of Parliament from the British Labour Party

· **Coracasu Efstritios**, member of Parliament from the Communist Party of Greece who is a delegate of the party

· **Dimitriou Panayotis**, member of the Central Committee of the Greek Communist Party (Interior) who is a delegate of the party

· **Irene Lambraki**, member of the Central Committee of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement and secretary for cultural and mass movement who is a delegate of the movement

· A delegation of the Military Committee of National Redressment and government of the Republic of Guinea headed by **Jean Kolipe Lama**, member of the committee and minister of maritime region

· **Muntaz Majeed**, member of the General Council and member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and vice chairman of the Socialist Youth Movement who is a delegate of the congress

· A delegation of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) headed by **Noorul Huda**, member of the party central committee, member of the Secretariat of the Assam State Committee and member of the House of People

· A delegation of the Irish Worker's Party headed by its general secretary **Sean Garland**

· **Ina Sanssone**, secretary general of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association who is a delegate of the association

· A delegation of the Jordan-Korea Friendship Association headed by **Ragheb Mohammad El Qassim**, member of the association

· A delegation of the Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship among Peoples headed by its president **Singkapo Sikhotchounnamaly**

· **Jean Huss**, member of Parliament from the Green Party of Luxemburg

· A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union headed by **Bayes Ag Mohamad**, member of the Central Executive Bureau and deputy secretary for organization of the union

· **Farrugia Annetto**, member of the National Executive of the Malta Labour Party who is a delegate of the party

· A delegation of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico headed by **Garcia Solis**, member of the Political Bureau of the party central committee

· **Gharbaoui Ahmed**, member of the Central Committee of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party who is a delegate of the party

· **Morrien Joop**, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Netherlands and member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the party who is a delegate of the party

· A delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua headed by **Olga Aviles Lopez**, member of the Sandinist Assembly of the front and president of the Peace Committee of Nicaragua

· A delegation of the Norwegian Communist Party headed by **Hans Petter Hansen**, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the party central committee

· A delegation of the Socialist Left Party of Norway

· **Inge Staldvik**, member of Parliament from the Norwegian Labour Party

· A delegation of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru headed by **Benigno Chirinos Sotelo**, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the alliance

· **Jaime Serruto Florez**, president of the Executive Committee of the Latin American Unity Movement

· A delegation of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front headed by **J. Hodoul**, member, and political secretary, of the Central Committee of the front and minister for national development

· **Sindiso Mfenyana**, delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa

· A delegation of the South West Africa People's Organization headed by **David H. Meroro**, member of the Political Bureau, and national chairman, of the Central Committee of the SWAPO

· **Luis Perez Lara**, Chairman of the Spanish Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People who is delegate of the association

· **Jean Pierre Mitral**, central secretary in charge of the international relations of the Swiss Social Democratic Party

· **Bertil Mabrink**, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman, and chairman of the International Relations Committee, of the Central Committee of the Left Party-Communists of Sweden who is a delegate of the party

· **Thomas Ronstrom**, co-chairman of the Nordic Cooperation Committee for Friendship and Solidarity with the Korean People

· A delegation of the Arab Socialist Baath Party of Syria headed by **Ali Nassar**, member of the party central committee

· A delegation of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by **A. Shija**, member of the party central committee and regional party secretary for Dar Es Salaam

· **Conrad Komorofski**, member of the National Council of the Communist Party of the United States of America who is a delegate of the party

· **Stanley Faulkner**, vice chairman of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, who is a delegate of the American Society of International Law on Korea

· A party and government delegation of Zambia headed by **Alex Kawnda Shapi**, secretary of State for Defence and Security of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia

· A delegation of the Zimbabwe African National Union headed by **Nelson T. Mawema**, deputy member of the Political Bureau, and vice secretary of Commisary and Culture of the Central Committee of the union

· A delegation of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its chairman **Lucio Luzzatto**

· **Robert Charvin**, secretary general of the International Committee of Jurists for Democracy and Human Rights in South Korea

· **Farouk Mustafa Abu Eissa**, secretary general of the Arab Lawyers Union

· Delegation of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin headed by **Degla Joseph**, member of the Political Bureau of the party central committee and second vice president of the National Revolutionary Assembly of Benin

· A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by **Lilyana Vasileva**, member of the party central committee, secretary of the Sofia City Committee and vice chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association

· A delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by **Deng Zhaoxiang**, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

· A delegation of the Congolese Party of Labour headed by **Celestin Goma-Foutou**, secretary in charge of ideological and political education of the party central committee

· A party and government delegation of Cuba headed by **Augusto Fajardo Pi**, member of the central committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification

· **Adolfo Ham**, president of the Cuban Christians Council who is a delegate of Cuban religionists

· A delegation of the Yemen Socialist Party headed by **Saleh Shaif**, member of the party central committee and chairman of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Fattah Youth Union

· A delegation of the United Labour Party of Dominica headed by **Lloyd Pascal**, deputy international secretary of the party central committee

· **Arvo Kemppainen**, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Finland and member of Parliament who is a delegate of the party

· **Rene Andrieu**, member of the Central Committeee of the French Communist Party who is a delegate of the party

· **Ander Aubry**, president of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea who is a delegate of the committee

· A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by **Christa Zellmer**, member of the party central committee and propaganda secretary of the Frankfurt Provincial Party Committee

· A delegation of the Communist Party of Honduras

· **H.A. Hardarson**, general secretary of the Iceland-DPRK Friendship and Cultural Society

· A delegation of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front headed by **Livansky Robert**, secretary of its National Council

· A delegation of the Communist Party of India headed by **Raz Bahadur Gour**, executive member of the party central committee

· **Giulio Quercini**, member of the National Leadership of the Italian Communist Party and secretary of the Toscana Provincial Party Committee, who is a delegate of the party

· A delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by **Shimodaira Shoichi**, former vice chairman of the party

· **Sekiguchi Kanobu**, general secretary of the Japan Congress against A-H Bombs who is a delegate of the congress

· **Kubo Ayazo**, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea

· **Kato Tetsuo**, director of the National Movement Department of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo) who is a delegate of Sohyo

· **Ichikawa Makoto**, advisor to Sohyo

· A delegation of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon headed by **Tarek Chehab**, member of the Political Bureau of the party, head of the International Relations Office of the party central committee and vice president of the AAPSO

· A delegation of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution headed by **Rabezandrina Raveloarimefy**, member of the Political Bureau of the Vanguard of Revolution and Technique Councillor of Cabinet of the Prime Minister

· **Abner Muthemba**, secretary general of the Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples who is a delegate of Mozambique

· A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization headed by **Youssef Rajab**

· A party and government delegation on Poland headed by **Mieczylaw Rakowski**, member of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and deputy speaker of the SEJM

· **Antonio Mota**, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Portugal and member of the Direction of Group of Communists in the assembly, who is a delegate of the party

· **Armando Bacelar**, member of the National Control Commission of the Socialist Party of Portugal who is a delegate of the party

· **Francisco Da Costa Gomes**, former president of the Republic of Portugal

· A delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic headed by **Neculai Agachi**, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, first vice chairman of the Central Council of Worker Control of Economic and Social Activities who is chairman of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association

· **Jon Odlun**, member of the House of Assembly from the Progressive Labour Party of Saint Lucia

· **Babacar Samb**, chairman of the Senegal-Korea Friendship Association and first vice chairman of the Senegal Peace Movement who is a delegate of Senegal

· **Reggie Ranatunga**, chairman of the Sri Lanka-Korea Friendship Association who is a delegate of the association

· A delegation of the Worker's Party of Switzerland headed by **Roger Dafflon**, member of the Political Bureau of the party

· A delegation of the Democrat Party

(Continued on page 8)

Communique of KPA Supreme Command

PYONGYANG September 5 (KCNA) – The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army took an important measure of making the combined units and units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces extensively participate in the peaceful construction of the country in step with the all-people mass movement.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army issued a communique in this connection.

Follows the full text of the communique:

The nation-wide construction work is now vigorously going on in the northern half of the Republic to attain the grand long-range objectives of socialist economic construction set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Korean People's Army soldiers are performing distinguished exploits in this peaceful construction work.

The soldiers of the Korean People's Army boundlessly loyal to the party and revolution dammed off an 8 km section of the rough sea and creditably built the Nampo Barrage in a brief period some time ago with our own technique and our own materials, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle.

This was a noteworthy event in the history of the Korean people's building of socialism and a brilliant victory which fully demonstrated the might and stamina of Korea of Juche.

The Korean People's Army highly displayed mass heroism and devotion as a genuine army of the people in the building of the Nampo Barrage, a monumental creation of eternal value.

The entire Korean people deem it great honour and pride to have such reliable army as the Korean People's Army in defending and building the country.

The noble revolutionary spirit displayed and exploits performed by the Korean People's Army soldiers in the sacred cause of defending peace and security in the country and building it better will shine long in the annals of the fatherland.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung socialist construction in our country has today reached a new higher stage.

Our people are confronted with the vast task to rapidly develop the national economy of the country as a whole by finishing the major construction objects at an acceleraed tempo and attaining at an early date the ten major long-range targets of socialist economic construction set forth by the party.

This is a worthwhile fighting task to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism in our country, consolidate its peace and security and secure the happiness and prosperity of our posterity.

Today the entire Korean people have risen as one in the struggle to carry out this honorable task with new confidence and stamina under the slogan "Let Us Energetically Step Up the 80' Advance the Way We Built the Nampo Barrage".

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army took an important measure of making combined units and units of the Korean People's Army and Korean People's Security Forces extensively participate in the peaceful construction of the country in step with this all people's grand onward movement.

In accordance with the measure of the KPA Supreme Command, divisions and brigades of the Korean People's Army and Korean People's Security Forces are moving from the frontline and their posts on a large scale to the major fronts of socialist economic construction though the situation obtaining on the Korean Peninsula is very tense.

The entire people are enthusiastically welcoming over 150,000 soldiers of the Korean People's Army advancing to the peaceful construction sites and people in Kangwon Province and other local areas adjoining to the frontline are meeting and sending off soldiers passing through their areas as if they would do their kinsmen.

The Korean People's Army soldiers who have always been faithful to the party and revolution are now filled with a determination to display the stamina and might of the heroic Korean People's Army on all fronts of the peaceful construction of the country with the same fighting spirit and stamina as they demonstrated in the building of the Nampo Barrage.

This measure taken by the KPA Supreme Command is an expression of the Korean people's peace-loving idea and desire to relax the tension and maintain a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula on all accounts this year, the "International Year of Peace".

We intended to drastically cut the forces of the Korean People's Army to send them to the economic construction of the country if there were a sign that the talks between the military authorities proposed by us with sincerity would be promoted and the tension in Korea be eased.

But as the U.S. and south Korean authorities have not yet responded to it, we had to make Korean People's Army soldiers in uniform participate in the peaceful construction of the country.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities responded to talks between the military authorities, truly interested in the relaxation of the tension and preservation of peace in Korea, an epochal phase for preserving a durable peace and security would undoubtedly be opened on the Korean Peninsula.

They must be aware of the true intention of the government of the Republic and the Korean people who desire peace and must not cry about the fiction of the "threat from the north", sitting with folded arms, but turn out to the table of talks and take a step for detente.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army declares that if the United States and the south Korean authorities, at a time when our huge armed forces are mobilised in peaceful construction, adopt a peaceful measure as we did or take any step to ease the tension in Korea, we are ready to take a more go-ahead measure for peace in Korea.

If such peaceful measure is taken and expanded one after another in the north and the south of Korea, it will help deepen mutual understanding and trust, ease the tension and preserve a durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and, further, open the way to peaceful reunification.

We think that this fully conforms with the desire and expectation of the entire Korean people and the world's peace-loving people who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must not use for their insidious purpose the period when huge forces of the Korean People's Army are mobilised in peaceful construction.

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army believes that soldiers of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces will discharge their honorable duty with credit in the battle of socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

(Continued from page 1)

an important way to effect nuclear arms reduction, prevent nuclear war and defend peace."

Figures Point to Danger

In his report on the agenda at the first day session, Chairman Lucio Luzzatto referred to the concrete number of nuclear weapons and U.S. military expenditure for nuclear weapons, etc, which, he said, supports the fact that nuclear weapons pose a serious threat to Korea, where nuclear-armed forces face the non-nuclear DPRK.

Mr. Luzzatto said more than half the total 1,800 nuclear weapons in Asia were concentrated on the southern part of Korea. **(See his report on page 4)**

"South Korea with more than one nuclear weapon per 100 square kilometers is 4 times higher than 'NATO' countries in the density of nuclear weapon deployment," he added.

As a means to remove the possibilities of nuclear holocaust, he proposed five tasks, one of which is to mark out the peninsula as a nuclear-free zone.

"In order to make the Korean Peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, U.S. military bases should be abolished and U.S. troops must go out from south Korea with their nuclear weapons and equipment," he said.

Mr. Luzzatto who urged the participants to emphasize this idea at the coming international conference to be held in Copenhagen in October, called upon the peace-loving peoples to join in the struggle to establish such a peaceful zone in Korea.

In his address, he quoted U.S. president Ronald Reagan as saying that he would not exclude "if necessary" the use of nuclear weapons in Korea.

"Outspoken word of the United States about provoking a nuclear war in Korea are also related to their racial discrimination policy towards the Asian people," Mr. Luzzatto added.

New Dimension

At a banquet on September 6, Francisco Da Costa Gomes, former President of the Republic of Portugal said, "We came here to Pyongyang . . . . to give a new international dimension to our struggle for the denuclearization and peace on the Korean Peninsula."

When he said so, he spoke for the participants of the conference, who agreed on Korea's denuclearization as a major step toward the peace of Korea and world peace.

Speeches by the attendants were dominated by mounting sentiments against the U.S. which they urged to respond to a series of Pyongyang's peace-oriented proposals, including a June 23 government statement calling for a nuclear-free Korea. **(See speeches on pages 5 & 6)**

social organization from member nations of the British Commonwealth on September 10 came out with a statement addressed to the heads of state of the Commonwealth.

It said: the Commonwealth of Nations (1) gives moral and active support to the decisions of the conference, (2) condemns military and nuclear arms expansion in the Korean Peninsula by the U.S. government in violation of the international agreement, (3) demands the dismantling and withdrawal of nuclear military installations by the U.S. from the Korean Peninsula, (4) responds to the decision of the conference and offers assistance to the parties concerned, in bringing about the demilitarization of Korea and (5) assists in realizing tripartite talks between the parties directly concerned with the Korean question.

(Continued from page 7)

of Thailand headed by **Phiraphan Phalusok**, its deputy general secretary and member of Parliament

· **Ouro Bang'na Tchatikpi**, member of the Central Committee of the Togolese People's Rally who is a delegate of the Rally

· A delegation of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee of the Soviet Union headed by **Zaureyu Sunovna Kadirova**, general secretary of the Presidium of the Supperme Soviet of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic and chairman of the Kazakhstan Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee

· A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam headed by **Huynh Tan Phat**, vice president of the State Council of the SRVN and president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Viet Nam

· **Shandor Sorchik**, delegate of the journal "Problems of Peace and Socialism"

· **Raivi Arolainen**, secretary of the World Peace Council who is a delegate of the council

· **Il Ie Frunza**, general secretary of the Trade Unions International of Workers in Commerce who is a delegate of the World Federation of Trade Unions

· **Binoy Viswam**, vice president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth who is a delegate of the federation

· **Marek Jurkowicz**, secretary of the International Organization of Journalists

· **Jose Castillo**, vice president of the International Union of Students who is a delegate of the union

· A delegation of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America headed by its secretary general **Rene Anillo Capote**

"We Desperately Oppose Asiad": Students

South Korean university students are desperately opposing the Asian Games scheduled in Seoul from September 20 as an event to "help perpetuate the Korea's partition." An "anti-Asian Games struggle committee" was formed on September 9 at a rally of Yonsei University students. Photo shows some 1,000 Yonsei University students fighting a pitched battle with more than 1,000 tear gas firing police for three hours after the rally the same day.

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